The Central States Numismatic Society

CENTINEL

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The past couple of months have been rather hectic for your President. Following the interim meeting of the officers and governors in Chicago during its terrific show, I had a severe kidney stone attack. Tried to get the thing to move down from the kidney, but it just wouldn't move so I entered the hospital on November the fifth. Was operated on the eighth of November and released from the hospital on the Fifteenth. Under close doctor's supervision I was allowed to attend our big Midwest Coin Show here at the Muehlebach. A couple weeks rest at home and now I'm back teaching. That wheelchair is not for me. I was plenty glad to get back on my feet and thanks to so many of you who sent best wishes. I will be seeing all of you in Milwaukee.

About our meeting in Chicago. I believe it was one of the best that your elected officers have ever held. Many things of importance were discussed and many decisions were adopted. Our governor from Ohio, Sol Kaplan, gave his and the PNG plans for future conventions and discussed the fact that many shows and conventions are being held on the same dates. The resolutions of his group were discussed and your officers and Governors went on record to be the first to back the PNG and their views of a reason-

able solution for future events. I'm sure that most of you have read of the press conference that was called by the national publication's editors who were attending the show to ask us about our very important meeting.

Past President and General Chairman of our coming convention in Milwaukee, Erv. Gerber, attended the meeting and gave a full report of the plans they are working on for this event. It looks like another great convention and I'm sure that all of you will be attending. This is a very important year to attend. New officers will be installed and I hope that you will give the officers of your choice careful consideration when you receive the ballot. The work involved for these positions is very important and amount to a great deal more than meets the eye.

I'm wondering how many of you have brought in that new member? I've been on this all during my tenure, and shall not stop now. As a last ditch stand, I'm contacting two hundred dealers who are of national standing that should belong to our organization. When we have conventions such as we do, I must impress on all members that we should have a larger membership. I would like for everyone of you who belong to a local club to say something about joining CSNS at your next meeting and help me get over one thousand members before next April. May I depend on you ? ? ? ?

See you at the Hotel Pfister in Milwaukee, May 4-6, 1962.

—RAY O. LEFMAN, CSNS President

"TEXAS" ELECTION

Looked for awhile that CSNS was about to have what our Secretary-Treasurer dubbed a "Texas" election—so-named after the two-office (U.S. Vice President and U.S. Senator) race by Lyndon Johnson. Several were nominated for more than one office but did not accept more than one of the nominations. One man, however, did not decline either of two possible offices for a time but he did so before December 31. Perhaps a slight hole in CSNS bylaws should be plugged.—EGB

THE 1962 CSNS ELECTION

Nominations are now closed and the results are listed elsewhere in this issue of the Centinel. Ballots together with a return mailing envelope will be sent you about the first of February. Mark your ballot promptly, remembering to vote for not more than two governors from any ONE state, or more than a total of thirteen. Do not void your ballot. Seal your envelope (it will not be opened until the Milwaukee convention and then by the election committee). All balloting is to be by mail. Your ballots must be postmarked no later than April 19, 1962 or they will be declared void. These rules are covered in the existing bylaws of this society.—DR. F. S. EPPS, Sec'y.

RAY LARSON RESIGNS NUMISMATIC ERRORS POST

Upon his physician's recommendation, Raymond J. Larson, 417 Hillcrest Dr., Plattsmouth, Neb., has resigned as Secretary-Treasurer of the Collectors of Numismatic Errors and as Editor of the group's quarterly periodical. Larson has turned in a fine job in the above categories and his colleagues will miss his careful and conscientious work. Successors have not been named.

THE ROLE OF GOLD

"Gold as a disciplinary device works best when a nation is on a gold coin standard. If the government seems to be mishandling its finances, a gold coin standard permits the citizens inside the nation as well as central banks or treasuries of foreign nations outside the nation to demand gold for their paper money or bank deposits. An outflow of gold from bank reserves and from the country results and serves as a warning.

"This right to demand gold, which we lost in 1933, gave the citizens a financial vote, not just once a year or every four years, but at any time. It was one of the most valuable, but least appreciated, birthrights that we had as citizens. Admittedly spendthrift government and economic advisors who 'know what is best for the people' do not like the public to be able to check upon them in this way. So our government did away with the gold coin standard. And now that foreign nations, too, are becoming suspicious of our financial responsibility as our debts mount and our gold slips away, some economists are urging that we drop what is left of the protective gold standard, external convertibility. We have blown another fuse and we have been warned. . . ."—Dr. Donald L. Kemmerer, "The Role of Gold," **Christian Economics**, June 27, 1961.

A.N.A. GENERAL SECRETARY LEWIS M. REAGAN DIES

One of the most distinguished officers of the American Numismatic Association, General Secretary Lewis M. Reagan, 57, who numbered his numismatic friends in the thousands, died December 29, 1961, in Wichita, Kan., after a two month illness. He is survived by his widow, Gabrielle; a son Charles, and four daughters, Martha, Patricia, Linda and Norma; his mother, two sisters, five brothers and a granddaughter. He was an associate professor of mathematics at the University of Wichita and had served in similar capacity at several universities.

He joined the A.N.A. in 1935 and almost immediately became active in organizational work, leading to his election in 1944 as General Secretary, a post he held the rest of his life. Mr. Reagan was a fellow of the American Numismatic Society and the Royal Numismatic Society and a member of countless other numismatic groups. Among the latter was CSNS, of which he was Life Member No. 12. Organized numismatics has lost an old and tried friend.—EGB

MINT ERRORS

(Paper presented to the A.N.A. Life Members Club of Kansas City, Mo.)

"A coin which was struck by a government mint but because of negligence, oversight or some other reason varies from a normal coin of the same denomination and type is a mint error." This is the definition of a mint error according to Brown and Dunn.

The collecting of mint errors is a rather new field in numismatics. It will grow and soon become as popular as the "penny" sets are now.

Of course the minting and finding of mint errors is not new. There are off-center and multiple strike coins in the Indian cent, Liberty five cent pieces and even Roman coins.

Unlike other fields you can never get a complete set of mint errors. That is one of the enjoyments of collecting them. The search is never ending. Mint errors are easy and fascinating to collect. Because it is a new field it offers great opportunities for investments.

There are two classifications of mint errors—major and minor. Minor mint errors are caused by a defect in the die. They are quite common and can be found in pocket change. Major mint errors are more expensive and usually cannot be found in circulation. The following are examples:

BLANK A disc punched from flat bar stock that got into circulation before being struck.

OFF-CENTER A coin which fails to seat itself properly before the die strikes it, resulting in leaving part of the coin blank.

OFF-METAL (or wrong planchet) A coin being struck on a planchet intended for another denomination.

THIN Split planchets entering the striking machine.

Because of the value of major mint errors some people have tried to produce their own. These "fabricated" errors are not worth anything and should be destroyed so as not to deceive someone. Mint errors of most types can be owned and exhibited, but the off-metal kinds are illegal to own and may be confiscated by the government.

Mint errors also occur in proof sets. Some examples are: a set with two dimes and missing the cent or a set with no nickel.*

As you can see, mint error collecting is truly a magnificent field in numismatics. I hope that in the future every numismatist will own and be proud to have in his possession a few mint errors.

—KATHLEEN FLYNN, age fourteen, Kansas City, Mo.

(*Editor's note: An incomplete proof set can hardly be called a "mint error" in the usually accepted sense. See Brown and Dunn's definition above. We do, however, congratulate young Miss Flynn for a very fine numismatic paper.)

BOYS TOWN HAS GOLD EXHIBIT

A list of the most interesting coin exhibits at the Boys Town PhilaMatic Center would include a collection of gold coins loaned by a Nebraska collector. Mounted in plastic holders, the seventy-one coins represent a nearly complete type set of United States gold coins, plus two complete sets.

STATE BUYS FIRST TERRITORIAL BANK

Illinois has acquired the building that housed the state's first territorial bank—the institution that once turned down a $1,000 loan to the city of Chicago because it "would never amount to much." The department of conservation said today it had paid $6,000 for the structure, the John Marshall House at Shawneetown. The state also owns the first state bank building in Illinois, situated in the same town.

BOOKLET ON U.S. MINTAGE

The booklet entitled "Domestic Coin Manufactured by Mints of the United States Since Organization to Include the Year 1958" is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for twenty cents a copy. Tables show gold, silver and minor coinage (including commemorative) by years, Mints and denominations. There is also information on authority for the coinage, by class and denomination, with standard weight and fineness indicated. The annual report of the Director of the Mint, which contains additional statistics, may also be purchased from the same source for fifty cents for the paper bound edition. .

MORMON GOLD COINAGE

(Paper presented to the A.N.A. Life Members Club of Kansas City, Mo.)

Gold dust from the prospector's pouch was used in making private gold coins, which were circulated because of the shortage of regular coinage. A number of private companies made gold pieces in the form of bars, octagonal slugs, or circular discs with their name stamped thereon.

Brigham Young was the instigator of the Mormon gold coinage. He personally supervised the mint housed in a small building in Salt Lake City. The mint was inaugurated in 1849 as a public convenience. In gold mining sections there was considerable trouble in paying small sums in the form of gold dust. A mechanic, and a jeweler and dentist, John Kay and James Barlow, respectively, were credited with making the dies used in stamping Mormon gold coins struck in $2.50, $5, $10, and $20 denominations.

All of the work was done by hand. If the prospector so desired, he could follow the gold dust from his own pouch with his own eyes through the crucible, press and stamp. Strange as it may seem, no charge was made for this service. Coinage was absolutely free. This small mint was closed in 1860, because U.S. gold coins had come into the territory in increasing quantities.

Only a very small remainder of the Deseret coins exist today. Deseret was the first name given to the organized Mormon territory, the word meaning honey bee. Many of these coins have been melted or made into jewelry.

The obverse of the Mormon gold coins show the eye of Providence and the bishop's mitre. The legend around the border reads, TO THE LORD HOLINESS. The reverse shows clasped hands in the center, the year of mintage beneath, and around the border the initials G. S. L. C. P. G. these initials stand for "Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold."

It was just that: pure gold from the prospector's pouch.—HARRY BOSLEY, Kansas City, Mo.

A.N.A.-C.N.A. JOINT CONVENTION

The first combined convention of the American and Canadian numismatic associations will be held from August 15-18, 1962, at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit. This is the first international numismatic convention to be held in the New World. General Chairman is Earl Schill, 1434 Farmer St., Detroit 26, Mich.

The hotel offers well-lighted, spacious facilities for the dealers bourse and

for individual exhibitions of coins. Provisions are being made for complete security for the valuable items on display. Both the functions room and the guest rooms of the hotel are completely air conditioned. The bourse and exhibits will be displayed in three newly-decorated ballrooms on one floor to facilitate easy inspection.

General Chairman, Earl Schill, discusses convention plans with Bourse Chairman, Ben Stocker, left, and pretty receptionist Mary Ellen Frahm of the National Bank of Detroit Money Museum who will assist at the convention.

The Sheraton-Cadillac, with 1,200 modern guest rooms, is located in the heart of the Motor City, within easy walking distance of entertainment points, theaters, the world famous J. L. Hudson Company and the Money Museum at National Bank of Detroit. Those who have never visited Canada will particularly enjoy a visit to Windsor, a five-minute trip via the bridge or tunnel from Detroit. Five newly-decorated cocktail-and-dining rooms in the hotel provide convention visitors with fine food in a variety of settings.

ONLY TWO U.S. MINTS STILL OPERATING

The two mints now in operation in the United States are located at Philadelphia and Denver. Coinage operations were discontinued at the San Francisco mint in March of 1955 for reasons of economy and the plant is now functioning as an assay office. Coins minted at Denver are identified by the small letter "D"; those which were made at San Francisco carry the letter "S"; those minted at Philadelphia are identified by the absence of a mint mark, with one exception, the war-time five cent piece minted in Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT LEFMAN BETTER

President Ray O. Lefman underwent kidney surgery recently and had to get around by wheel chair at HANA's annual whing ding in Kansas City. We are pleased to report that he is rapidly improving in health.

INTEGRITY IN OUR DOLLAR

"The American people are entitled to the finest currency that mankind can devise. They do not have it today. They have a currency which they cannot redeem in gold—an irredeemable paper currency. Since when, in recorded history, has an irredeemable paper money proven superior to a redeemable currency? Obviously, if we had a choice, say, of a ten dollar Federal Reserve note redeemable in gold and one redeemable only in more paper, we would select the former."—Excerpt from Felix E. Wormser's "Dollar Integrity Requires Gold," **The Commercial and Financial Chronicle**, January 19, 1961.

MINUTES OF INTERIM EXECUTIVE MEETING IN CHICAGO, ILL.

Minutes of the interim meeting Central States Numismatic Society Officers and Governors, Sat., Oct. 14, 1961, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Present: Lefman, Janda, Epps, Olson for Officers; Kaplan, Lindall, Terry Miller, Smith, Porter, Maxim and Hausske for Governors.

Reports of the Minneapolis convention read and approved.

Remarks by Pres. Lefman endorsing the help of the PNG at our conventions noted, which prompted remarks by Govs. Miller, Porter and Kaplan.

E. C. Gerber, Chairman of the 1962 convention in Milwaukee May 4-6, 1962, outlined plans now shaping up for a grand convention at the Hotel Pfister.

Financial report was given by the Secretary who also noted the large list of delinquents coming up as of Oct. 31st and request for help from all Governors before the deadline. The Secretary also reminded that nominations were in order from Nov. 1st thru Dec. 31st for Officers and Governors for the next two years.

Voted a life membership to Ralph D. Hardman.

President Lefman read a letter from A.N.A. General Secretary Lewis M. Reagan.

Sol Kaplan is to obtain and have ready for the Milwaukee convention suitable plaques for all Past Secretaries.—DR. F. STEVENS EPPS, Sec'y.

U.S. SILVER SALE SUSPENDED

President Kennedy, on November 28, 1961, suspended both further sales of the free silver held by the Treasury and its use for coinage. At the same time he announced the Administration's intention to seek repeal of the Silver Purchase Acts of 1934, 1939, and 1946. Under these Acts the Government must buy silver at 90¼ cents an ounce and sell it at 91 cents an ounce to anyone granted a license by the Treasury.

"These actions will permit the establishment of a broad market for trading in silver on a current and forward basis comparable to the markets in which other commodities are traded," the President said in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. "Our new policy will, in effect, provide for the eventual demonetization of silver except for its use in subsidiary coinage."

YES — THERE IS A "PERFECT" HOLDER

Recently I noticed in one of our prominent coin publications this title: "Club Decides Coin Holders Not Perfect." This word "perfect" could be bounced around a bit. It could have many meanings, such as, convenience of display, transportation, storage, removing coins from a holder, or preservation of them in mint brilliancy. There never will be a "perfect" coin holder in an over-all sense because numismatists would never agree on what this word meant in referring to a coin holder.

Possibly, if we could narrow down the subject to one item, we might arrive at a conclusion by submitting definite proof of a fact, such as: there is a perfect holder for uncirculated and proof coinage that retains mint brilliancy. This, of course, would create some argumentation, which is always good, but the fact could be substantiated by available data on file today.

One wonders how some of the early coins show up from time to time in such an excellent state of preservation when in the early days of coin collecting some form of a cardboard holder or box was the only method of storage. The correct answer is that these early uncirculated and proof coins were housed in some airtight box or compartment that allowed no oxidation over the years. So don't laugh at the old cigar box, if it was airtight it was all right, it was good.

The first safe (perfect) product to come along for preserving mint brilliancy of a coin was antitarnish tissue — some brands were not so safe or perfect because they were not a pure sulphur-free paper. It became necessary to know which was the perfect antitarnish paper and who made it. No other paper or cardboard holder enters into this short discussion because we are confining ourselves to what constitutes a perfect holder for an uncirculated or proof coin.

After the advent of antitarnish tissue, the next material to fall into the realm of "perfect" protection was plastics. The whole family of plastics were taken in with open arms, with never a thought as to what made up the chemical aspect of these plastics — blue, black, red, and white — just as long as it was pretty, neat or attractive was all that mattered. The plastic holder was developed with such zeal and speed that some collectors were caught with tarnished coins in a year or more and it became necessary to "weed out" and find out which plastics were inert (those that would not tarnish the coin) from the plastics that were volatile and would combine with oxygen due to their chemical composition, and thus tarnish a coin.

No material affects a tarnish unless some element in that material will combine with oxygen to create a new chemical radical that attacks metal (coins are metal). We find that Cellulose-Butyrate or acetate, the Vinyls, the chlorides and their various combinations are not safe plastics. Sad to relate, many of our popular plastic holders are from these chemical compositions and are not safe plastics for proof or uncirculated coins.

Yes, we do have some safe plastics which we classify as inert because their chemical composition does not combine with oxygen and thus they are safe, in this instance "perfect." These plastics are: Ethylcellulose, Polystyrene, Polyethylene or combinations and derivatives of the same. So if a perfect coin holder means perfect protection for uncirculated and proof coins, then we do have several right now. Very few dealers or collectors are chemists or have

time to dig out these facts, but I feel sure that when it comes to proper, scientific protection of mint brilliancy, that every numismatist is interested, or ought to be, in the chemical aspect of his plastic holders.

I note another title "Coin Care Discussed at ——— Club," in a still more recent publication. On reading this short article, the title, in this case, means cleaning properly (if needed). I wonder, if this means the cleaning of an uncirculated or proof coin? All of us numismatists know that an uncirculated and proof coin should never be cleaned, and that a circulated coin is more valuable if never cleaned. An experienced collector can readily tell if a coin has been cleaned upon careful examination. We will assume in this instance that the article refers to proper cleaning of an uncirculated or proof coin. Any coin subjected to one of the various cleaners now on the market (and there are many), will tarnish quicker than it did before unless thoroughly "neutralized" after the dipping, regardless of the amount of washing or rinsing you do after the acid dip. Pure Benzene (not the commercial) is your best neutralizer because it contains no oxygen, evaporates readily in air and picks up any small chemical element that might remain on the coin after washing.

Now, all the above hard work could have been avoided by proper protection of uncirculated and proof coins in the beginning. As we have said so many times — coins are metals or combinations of metals which readily tarnish in the presence of oxygen — therefore the coin must be encased (housed) in something that keeps it airtight. That "something" must be a material that is inert, a material that has no oxygen in its chemical make-up that could be released onto the coin or will not absorb any oxygen from the air.

Such materials are available today. We have one antitarnish tissue that tests sulphur-free, but of course you can't have the pleasure of seeing your coins in antitarnish tissue. Then we have three, and only three, plastics that are safe (inert) which have been named previously.

In talking to many collectors over the years, some have said, "I placed my uncirculated coins in one of these safe plastics and it still tarnished." Whether you get your uncirculated coins from mint sacks or bank rolls, they must be inspected. It is not the fault of the inert plastic if some foreign element is on the coin when it goes into that Polyethylene envelope and later shows tarnish. The coin or coins were not properly prepared for storage or housing. Inspect or wipe your uncirculated coin with turkish toweling. Automatic roll machines deposit a certain amount of grease on all coins; even mint sacks deposit a "sack dust" on the coins which is harmful.

Think of chemistry when you first obtain and lay away your uncirculated and proof coins, and you will never have to resort to the burdensome detail of cleaning later on. With no mental worry about your investment, you can sleep nights with a serene peace of mind, knowing that your coins are properly protected.—DR. F. STEVENS EPPS

COIN SCARCITY IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Metallic coins are being hoarded in the Dominican Republic with scarcity of means to make small change resulting. The Government has placed a rush order for currency printing paper with the Todd Division of Burroughs Corporation and will issue fractional notes as a temporary expedient.

CSNS 1962 CONVENTION IN MILWAUKEE

The twentieth annual Central States Numismatic Society convention May 4 through 6 will be quartered at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wis. It is not too early to make your room reservation now following the example of a number of "early birds" who have already made theirs.

And don't wait at all to make your bourse space request, seventy-five per cent of which is already bought and paid for besides several which have been reserved but not yet paid. End of January is expected to bring out the "full house" sign. Contact James Buchbinder, Bourse Chairman. Order of reservations? "First come, first served."

And Exhibits Chairman A. P. Bertschy urges the same promptness for exhibit cases. More than twice the space alloted to exhibits in 1954 has been requested for the 1962 convention so far. So prospective exhibitors should make early contact with Chairman Bertschy. Both competitive and noncompetitive displays will be of the high standards one has come to expect of Central States.

General Chairman E. C. Gerber is pleased with the way plans are shaping up and extends a cordial welcome to the coming event. He may be reached at P.O. Box 5459, Milwaukee 11, Wis., as may the other Chairmen.

THE LARGE CENT

(Paper presented to the A.N.A. Life Members Club of Kansas City, Mo.)

"Four score and seven years ago our forefathers brought forth on this continent a new nation . . ." These immortal words of Lincoln come to mind in my study of the large cents, which form a fascinating study of early Americana.

Take, for example, the first cent, and one of the "Big Three" in scarcity, the 1793 date. With a total mintage of only a little over one hundred thousand, one can see the problems and complexities of a struggling new nation reflected in the coinage of three different types and several varieties, the changes being credited to unfavorable comments of the day. States the Boston **Argus** of March 26, 1793: "The American cents do not answer our expectations. The chain on the reverse is but a bad omen for Liberty, and Liberty herself (on the obverse) appears to be in a fright . . ." This resulted in efforts to design a coin acceptable to those who would use them. A nation, "of the people, by the people, for the people," was reality.

The writer finds a mystery in the coinage of the six years that followed, and perhaps even extensive study would shed little more than conjecture on the subject. The date of 1795, with the lowest mintage of any year (82,000), may be obtained at a price comparable with those of adjoining years whose mintage was ten or twelve times as great. Then comes the 1799, the rarest of all, yet its mintage was upward of a million. What happened to the rest of the cents of that year?

The 1801 date, the famous coin with three errors, is interesting. Tho two of the errors were evidently caused by the filling of dies, the third, as 1/000 of a dollar, surely must rate as one of the leading "boo boos" of our coinage history. In the 1804 we have the third "toughie," a coin so scarce that mint employes of a century ago coined some restrikes or counterfeits to satisfy the demand. They are easily distinguishable.

Several other dates prior to 1824 are becoming scarce, particularly so in nice condition. These include the 1806, 09, 11, 13, 21 and 23.

Overdates, such as are to be found on several of the earlier cents were the result, we are told, of dies being re-engraved to save the expense of a new die, something like $100 each. In this day of multibillion dollar spending, what quaint ideas of economy our forefathers had!

If one is a collector of varieties he will find a wide field in the large cent series. Die breaks, variations in dies, plain, lettered and reeded edges, measures of economy, carelessness and perhaps ignorance, resulted in as many as half dozen varieties in a single year.

Coinage was regular with the exception of 1815. Prior to 1824, except for a few years, coinage was less than a million each year. After that date, to 1856, from one to ten million were made yearly for a total of about 156 million for the series. Contrast this with the annual mintage of the Lincoln cent, some of which are advertised as scarce!

For nearly two-thirds of a century the large coppers had their place in our monetary system. But its day was drawing to a close. It was never popular with the public and it was also too expensive to produce. From soon after Bunker Hill and Valley Forge to within the shadow of Shiloh and Gettysburg, the large cent had made its mark on the nation it had helped to build. But a new era had dawned, and in the last year, 1857, only one-third million were made, the lowest mintage in forty-six years.

The retirement of the coppers was soon completed, but millions are still around for Twentieth Century collectors to enjoy. What an interesting study they can be!—RALPH O. FRITTS, Amsterdam, Mo.

NOMINEES FOR CSNS OFFICERS AND GOVERNORS

For President

Dr. F. Stevens Epps — Michigan ..... Accepted

For First Vice President

Ray M. Janda — Missouri ..... Accepted
Glenn B. Smedley — Illinois ..... Declined
Leo G. Terry — Indiana ..... Accepted

For Second Vice President

Glenn B. Smedley — Illinois ..... Declined
Michael M. Dolnick — Illinois ..... Accepted
Leo G. Terry — Indiana ..... Declined

For Secretary-Treasurer

Paul E. Olson — Minnesota ..... Accepted

For Governors

Leo G. Terry — Indiana ..... Declined
John Maxim — Kansas ..... Accepted
Clifford Lindall — Indiana ..... Accepted
Ben Stocker — Michigan ..... Accepted
C. A. M. Smith — Michigan ..... Accepted
Erwin C. Gerber — Wisconsin ..... Accepted

Franklyn H. Miller — Wisconsin ..... Accepted
Russell C. Porter — Wisconsin ..... Accepted
Wayne D. Jackson — Indiana ..... Accepted
Sol Kaplan — Ohio ..... Accepted
Harold R. Klein — Illinois ..... Accepted
Arnold T. Holmberg — Minnesota ..... Accepted
August F. Hausske — Illinois ..... Accepted
Cab Atkins — Missouri ..... Accepted

THE CANDIDATES

For President

DR. F. STEVENS EPPS. ANA No. 7679; CNA No. 172; CSNS LM 70; Kanawha Valley Coin Club member, co-founder, first President, honorary and Life; Iowa, Indiana and Michigan state organization member; Albion Coin Club charter member; former ANA district secretary for Maine and West Virginia; now ANA representative for CSNS; ANA General Chairman 1952 National Coin Week; former President of Albion Coin Club; CSNS Secretary-Treasurer 1957-1962; collector of Canadian and Newfoundland coins; recognized authority on chemistry of plastics; contributor of articles to **The Numismatist,** CENTINEL and other publications.

For First Vice President

RAY M. JANDA. ANA LM 200; CSNS 988; sales mgr., E. L. Bruce Lumber Co.; salesman for Whitman boards Hollenbeck Stamp and Coin Co., 1936; Secretary Des Moines Coin Club, and charter member, 1936; charter member Iowa Numismatic Association; Secretary, Vice President and President Heart of America Numismatic Association, 1940-1952; National Coin Week awards committee Chairman, 1958; Central States Numismatic Society Governor 1958-1959, Second Vice President 1960-1961, Co-Chairman seventeenth Central States convention; served on various committees local and regional; in last twenty-five years gave away to juniors more than a thousand coin boards to help them with the King of Hobbies.

LEO G. TERRY. ANA No. 14853; CSNS No. 337; member MANA, Indiana (President two years), Michigan, Kentucky (helped organize) state groups; member Tokens and Medals Society, Central Indiana Collectors Club, Indianapolis Coin Club (held all offices, inc. President); CSNS Board member 1955-1962; 1947 CSNS convention committeeman; 1956 CSNS convention co-chairman; Indianapolis Coin Club's chmn. to Ind. Hobby Club for ten years; recipient Indianapolis Club's distinguished service plaque 1959, ANA medal of merit 1960; 1958 General Chairman National Coin Week; served on several ANA committees, including Health Awards, convention papers. Owner of interior decorating and furniture business in Indianapolis.

For Second Vice President

MICHAEL M. DOLNICK. ANA honorary life member 1961; ANA Custodian of slides since 1956; CSNS member of Medal of Merit Committee; Chicago Coin Club Secretary two years, Second Vice President one year, First Vice President two years; recipient Chicago Coin Club Medal of Merit 1961; frequent contributor to **The Numismatist** and other publications, including the CENTINEL.

For Secretary-Treasurer

PAUL E. OLSON. ANA No. 4816 (1935 member); CSNS No. 495; active in local and regional numismatics; member Northwest Coin Club; CSNS former First Vice President; General Chairman of 1960 CSNS Convention.

For Governors

CAB ATKINS. Mgr. of Customer Services for the A. B. Chance Co., an electrical manufacturer; collector of U.S. coins for twenty years; editor and publisher of **Cab's Coin Collector;** bomber pilot during WWII.

ERWIN C. GERBER. ANA LM 236; CSNS LM 9; Vice President and President CSNS; Asst. Chairman CSNS conventions (twice); Asst. Chairman ANA Milwaukee convention; current General Chairman CSNS 1962 convention; held most offices in Milwaukee Numismatic Society, including its President several times; contributor to **Numismatic Scrapbook;** CSNS Medal of Merit.

AUGUST F. HAUSSKE. ANA LM 333; CSNS 809; past officer of Chicago Coin Club, including activities on various committees; ANA 1956 convention steering committee; ANA Club Representative for Chicago Coin Club; serving on CSNS Board of Governors since 1959; collects U.S. type coins; currently working with committee preparing new ANA slide set on U.S. coin type set.

ARNOLD T. HOLMBERG. ANA No. 23623; CSNS No. 948; Northwest Coin Club executive board for six years, President two years, and ANA club representative, also served on various committees; recipient Northwest Coin Club's Medal of Appreciation; first award in Iowa Numismatic Association convention exhibit of Lincoln numismatically.

WAYNE D. JACKSON. ANA No. 22007; CSNS No. 740; CNA; collector for twenty-five years, foreign proofs a specialty; member Kokomo Coin Club; charter member Old Fort Coin Club; one of organizers of Logansport Coin Club and its current President; one of organizers of Indiana State Numismatic Association serving currently as Librarian and its ANA club representative.

SOL KAPLAN. ANA LM 97; CSNS LM 24; CSNS Governor several years; long time coin dealer; General Chairman of CSNS Cincinnati convention 1958; one of organizers of PNG, serving in various offices, currently its Executive Vice President.

HAROLD R. KLEIN. Director and Executive Vice President of the First National Bank of Hinsdale; CSNS LM No. 5; ANA LM No. 75, Second Vice President 1947-49, Treasurer since 1949, awarded the Medal of Merit in 1953. Member of other numismatic organizations including: Chicago Coin Club, Oak Park (Ill.) Coin Club, Aurora (Ill.) Coin Club, Club of Illinois Numismatists, California State Numismatic Association, Iowa State Numismatic Association, Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association, and others.

CLIFFORD LINDALL. ANA LM 163; CSNS No. 65; former Secretary-Treasurer of Chicago Coin Club and member of that club for over twenty-five years; member Calumet Numismatic Society; collector for over thirty-five years; current CSNS Governor.

JOHN MAXIM. ANA LM 371; CSNS LM 85; CNA No. 2507; member Heart of America Numismatic Association where held various offices and served on many committees; currently on CSNS Board of Governors.

FRANKLYN MILLER. ANA No. 6602; CSNS No. 651; currently serving as CSNS Governor; on pricing panel for Whitman's "Redbook" and "Bluebook."

RUSSELL PORTER. ANA No. 21831; CSNS No. 557; member Chicago Coin Club, Oshkosh Coin Club; Vice President Numismatists of Wisconsin; one of organizers of Numismatists of Wisconsin; Past President and former member of the Milwaukee Numismatic Society; currently serving as CSNS Governor; active on numerous numismatic committees.

C. A. M. SMITH. ANA No. 23326; CSNS LM 80; member Michigan State Numismatic Society; Detroit Coin Club; Dearborn Coin Club; served on committees; current CSNS Governor.

BEN STOCKER. ANA No. 21880; CSNS No. 727; now serving second term as President of Detroit Coin Club; President Michigan State Numismatic Society; CSNS Governor; Bourse Chairman combined ANA-CNA 1962 convention; served as Bourse Chairman of every convention held in Detroit since 1955; member Grosse Pointe Numismatic Society.

OUR WWII FIVE CENT PIECE

During World War II, when restrictions upon the use of metals made a change in the alloy of the five cent piece necessary, a silver-copper-manganese substitute was adopted. In order to more easily distinguish between the regular and the substitute alloy, the mint mark was changed from its usual position to the right of Monticello and appeared on the war-time five cent piece in a position above the dome of that building. The letter "P" was used on all Philadelphia five cent coins for the first and only time in the history of that Mint. After the war a return was made to the regular alloy and the Philadelphia identification was discontinued.

U.S. MINTS MEDAL FOR CENTURY 21 WORLD'S FAIR

Seattle's Century 21 world's fair commemorative medals include one struck at the Philadelphia Mint under congressional authorization. It will be available in both silver and bronze on a Size 21 planchet. The silver medal may be purchased only from Northwest Historical Medals, Inc., 702 S. Ninth St., P.O. Box 652, Walla Walla, Wash. in various package deals with other silver and bronze medals. The Mint piece in bronze may be obtained at $1.95 each. Write to the above address for details.

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES SINCE OCTOBER, 1961

NEW MEMBERS

1327 McInerney, James H. .....221 Lake, Park Ridge, Ill.
1328 Arends, A. L. .....5928 Drew, Minneapolis, Minn.
1329 Atkins, Cab .....P.O. Box 162, Centralia, Mo.

1330 Klausen, Mrs. Jack ..... 3239 N. 66th Terr., Kansas City, Kan.
1331 Klausen, Miss Janice ..... 3239 N. 66th Terr., Kansas City, Kan.
1332 DeVore, Don ..... 1684 Ferris Rd., Columbus 24, Ohio
1333 Humitsch, Howard V. ..... 1231 West Blvd., Cleveland 2, Ohio
1334 Humitsch, Dorothy ..... 1231 West Blvd., Cleveland 2, Ohio
1335 Logan, Glenn W. ..... 7300 Glenwood Lane, Overland Park, Kan.
1336 Redfern, John A. ..... 108 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.
1337 Lukas, Joe ..... 74 Monroe, Berea, Ohio
1338 Warren, Francis M. ..... 19566 Henry Rd., Fairview Park 26, Ohio
1339 Lavell, William F. ..... 2245 Queen St., E., Toronto, Canada
1340 Eklund, Howard J. ..... 1746 W. Arthur, Chicago 26, Ill.
1341 Rohrbach, Leonard ..... 2505 N. 88th, Wauwatosa, Wis.
1342 Evans, Mrs. Freda ..... 4203 N. 91st, Milwaukee 22, Wis.
1343 Swain, Mrs. Myrtle ..... 4625 W. Ridge Ct., Milwaukee 16, Wis.

DROPPED

1094 Austin Stamp & Coin Club ..... 1007 5th St., Austin, Minn.
1063 Baker, Mrs. Marjorie ..... 3227 N. Madison, Peoria, Ill.
1165 Beebe, Mrs. Emerson ..... 11100 Buckhorn Lake Rd., Holly, Mich.
1154 Benzinger, C. William ..... 05557 York Rd., Elmhurst, Ill.
906 Breen, Walter H. ..... Box 1024, Grand Central Sta., New York, N.Y.
1179 Brothers, Mrs. Ethel Wells ..... 903 Adams St., Amarillo, Texas
1142 Chancellor, Charles ..... 2402 E. 70th, Kansas City, Mo.
1103 Craite, Dr. Donald J. ..... 442 Manor, Grosse Pte. 36, Mich.
1116 Denton, Harvey ..... 2127 Anderson Dr., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1007 Denton, Mrs. Harvey ..... 2127 Anderson Dr., Grand Rapids, Mich.
581 Edgar, C. J. ..... 1861 Twain St., Baldwin, N.Y.
1144 Ellis, Dan ..... 11122 Wisconsin, Hickman Mills 34, Mo.
1055 Flynn, Joe, Jr. ..... 3133 S. 7th, Terr., Kansas City, Kan.
1134 Freeman, J. L. ..... 203 E. Briarcliff, Kansas City 16, Mo.
937 Fritts, Ralph O. ..... Amsterdam, Mo.
1206 Genaven, Tom ..... 22 Bellbrook, Xenia, Ohio
1218 Gould, Clarence G. ..... 1014 Main, Grandview, Mo.
1120 Grebe, Robert L. ..... 4212 Bonham, Amarillo, Texas
1101 Hamby, Henry G. ..... 11677 Sussex, Detroit 27, Mich.
1209 Hayes, Woodrow W. ..... 319 Linwood, Dayton 5, Ohio
1193 Heiser, David J. ..... Box 236, Hamilton, Ohio
1221 Hodson, Harry L. ..... 151 N. Ash, Wichita, Kan.
720 Hoffman, Dr. Charles A. ..... 302 E. 7th St., Plainfield, N.J.
1113 Horton, Thomas J. ..... 18437 Asbury, Detroit 35, Mich.
1214 Hyde, William F. ..... 809 Main St., Manchester, Ohio
1196 Jackson, Mrs. Peggy ..... 223 Tijon, Colorado Springs, Colo.
1140 Jewell, Wayne ..... 8516 W. 69th St. Terr., Merriam, Kan.
627 Jones, Eldridge G. ..... 905 Linwood St., Hyattsville, Md.
1199 Key, James E. ..... 16 W. Harlem Rd., N. Kansas City, Mo.
1222 Landrith, Milton ..... 1812 Arkansas, Wichita 4, Kan.
1111 Laughery, Robert P. ..... 486 Harding, Detroit 14, Mich.
1106 Leslie, Thomas B. ..... 11236 Mack Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.
1081 Lindell, Dr. A. L. ..... Box 243, New Richmond, Wis.
925 Lowe, Allison ..... 5206 Highland, Kansas City, Mo.
1202 McConkey, Harold ..... P.O. Box 307, Mitchell, S.D.
1136 McNeely, George E. ..... 4816 E. 46 Terr., Kansas City 17, Mo.
1146 McNees, James G. ..... 4734 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
546 Manross, Robert L. ..... 4786 North 29th St., Milwaukee 9, Wis.
625 Margulies, Philip ..... 17420 Winslow Rd., Cleveland 20, Ohio
1156 Martin, Mrs. A. I. ..... 5609 Chaucer, Houston 5, Texas
1231 Morgensen, Clarence ..... Askov, Minn.
1052 Nadolski, Delfin B. ..... 2318 Geneva St., Racine, Wis.
1212 Ottem, Oscar ..... 318 East 6th, Redwing, Minn.
1191 Peterson, Herbert R. ..... 971 Livingston, W. St. Paul 18, Minn.
1121 Pierre Coin Club ..... B. D. Neiber, Treas., Box 291, Pierre, S.D.

1100 Polder, Albert J. ..... 15294 Garfield, Allen Park, Mich.
1147 Rubaleaba, Ray L. ..... 1314 A. New Ave., San Gabriel, Cal.
1211 Ruklic, Pete ..... 4145 Hiawatha Dr., Madison 5, Wis.
1223 Salisbury, H. Lomen ..... 126 S. Kansas, Wichita 11, Kan.
1124 Signom, James D., II, ... 3541 Edwards Rd., Cincinnati 8, Ohio
570 Smith, Walter B. ..... Lorraine Hotel, 12 S. Capitol, Indianapolis 4, Ind.
1141 Stevenson, Ray ..... 2630 E. 6th, Kansas City 24, Mo.
1163 Sweigman, Murray ..... 227 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont.
668 Thompson, John E. ..... P.O. Box 2023, Chicago 9, Ill.
1220 Van Trump, George, Jr. ..... 1501 S. Pinecrest, Wichita 18, Kan.
1169 Walicki, Robert ..... 725 Loomis St., Jackson, Mich.
1132 Williams, H. T. ..... 17 W. 74 St., Kansas City, Mo.
1194 Witherell, Dixon R. ..... 12038 Memorial, Detroit 27, Mich.
1024 Wood, Edgar L. ..... 4815 East 20th., Kansas City 27, Mo.
1143 Wright, Lester S. ..... 5407 Neosho Lane, Kansas City 3, Kan.

DEATHS

707 Leonard, Harry N. ..... 665 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.
1145 Wirthman, Fred G. ..... 422 W. 68th St., Kansas City, Mo.
LM35 Ripstra, J. Henri ..... 2126 Gladys Ave., Chicago 12, Ill.

RESIGNATIONS

1092 Brodahl, Chris ..... 5205 3rd Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn.
1066 Koza, Albert R. ..... 309 W. Page St., St. Paul 7, Minn.
714 Steele, Richard A. ..... 353 So. 5th St., Saginaw, Mich.
930 Vaccaro, Charles ..... 119 No. Lawn St., Kansas City 23, Mo.

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